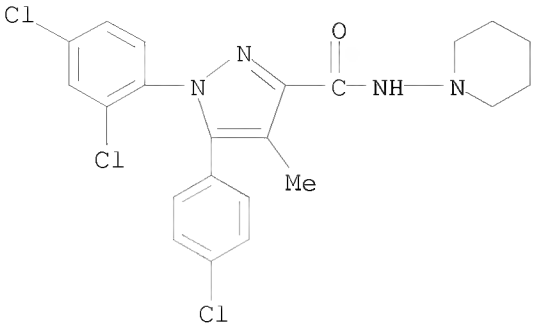
L9 ANSWER 1 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:755717 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:271437
TITLE: Suppressing effect of the cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist, **SR 141716**, on alcohol's motivational properties in alcohol-preferring rats
AUTHOR(S): Colombo, Giancarlo; Vacca, Giovanni; Serra, Salvatore; Carai, Mauro A. M.; Gessa, Gian Luigi
CORPORATE SOURCE: C.N.R. Institute of Neuroscience, Department of Neuroscience, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, I-09126, Italy
SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (**2004**), 498(1-3), 119-123
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Administration of the cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist, **SR 141716** [N-piperidino-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-3-pyrazole-carboxamide], has been reported to reduce alc. intake and alc. self-administration in different models of excessive alc. consumption, including the selectively bred Sardinian alc.-preferring (sP) rats. The present study investigated whether **SR 141716** was also capable of decreasing, in this rat line, alc.'s motivational properties. Extinction responding for alc., defined as the maximal number of lever responses reached in the absence of alc. in rats trained to lever-press for alc., was used as index of alc.'s motivational properties. Rats were initially trained to lever-press for oral alc. (15%, volume/volume) under a fixed ratio (FR) schedule of FR4. Once self-administration behavior was established, extinction sessions were conducted. **SR 141716** (0, 0.3, 1 and 3 mg/kg; i.p.) was acutely administered before extinction sessions. In order to assess the specificity of **SR 141716** action on extinction responding for alc., a sep. group of sP rats was trained to lever-press for a 3% (w/v) sucrose solution under an FR4 schedule. **SR 141716** administration produced a dose-dependent, virtually complete suppression of extinction responding for alc. In contrast, extinction responding for sucrose was not significantly altered by treatment with **SR 141716**. Further to the consummatory aspects, these results also extend the suppressing effect of **SR 141716** to the appetitive aspects of alc. drinking behavior in sP rats. The results also implicate the cannabinoid CB1 receptor in the neural substrate mediating alc.'s motivational properties in this rat line.
IT **168273-06-1, SR 141716**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(suppressing effect of cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist, **SR 141716**, on alc.'s motivational properties in alc.-preferring rats)
RN 168273-06-1 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxamide, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-N-1-piperidinyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



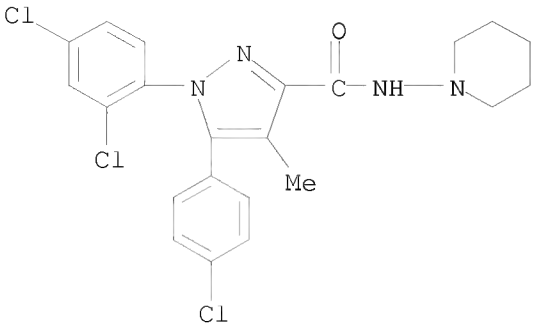
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (28 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:442164 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:117502
TITLE: Boosting effect of morphine on alcohol drinking is suppressed not only by naloxone but also by the cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist **SR 141716**
AUTHOR(S): Vacca, Giovanni; Serra, Salvatore; Brunetti, Giuliana; Carai, Mauro A. M.; Gessa, Gian Luigi; Colombo, Giancarlo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neuroscienze S.c.a r.l., Cagliari, I-09123, Italy
SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (**2002**), 445(1,2), 55-59
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB This study investigated the effect of the cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist **SR 141716** (N-piperidino-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-3-pyrazolecarboxamide) on the ability of low and high doses of morphine to, resp., augment and suppress voluntary alc. intake in selectively bred Sardinian alc.-preferring rats. Acute administration of a low dose of morphine (1 mg/kg, s.c.) produced a specific and marked increase in alc. intake, which correlated with an increase in blood alc. levels and was prevented by either **SR 141716** (0.3 mg/kg, i.p.) or naloxone (0.1 mg/kg, i.p.). A higher dose (10 mg/kg, s.c.) of morphine reduced both alc. and food intakes and produced sedation and hypomotility. The suppressant effect of morphine on alc. intake was blocked by naloxone (0.1 mg/kg, i.p.) but not by **SR 141716** (0.3 mg/kg, i.p.). These results are in agreement with those showing the ability of **SR 141716** to antagonize the appetitive and pos. reinforcing properties of morphine and add further support to the hypothesis of the existence of a functional link between the action of opioids and of cannabinoids.

IT **168273-06-1, SR 141716**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
(morphine effects on alc. drinking response to naloxone and the cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist **SR 141716**)

RN 168273-06-1 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxamide, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-N-1-piperidinyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

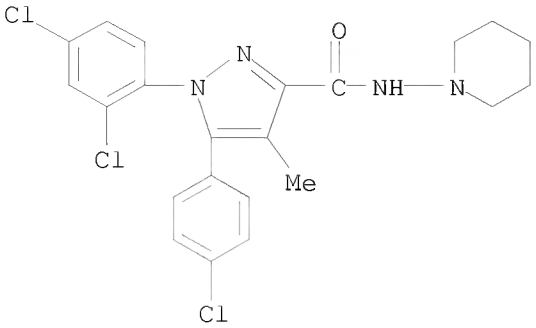


OS.CITING REF COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (20 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:417317 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:33197
TITLE: Blockade by the cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist, **SR 141716**, of alcohol deprivation effect in alcohol-preferring rats
AUTHOR(S): Serra, Salvatore; Brunetti, Giuliana; Pani, Marialaura; Vacca, Giovanni; Carai, Mauro A. M.; Gessa, Gian Luigi; Colombo, Giancarlo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neuroscienze S.c.a r.l., Cagliari, I-09123, Italy
SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (**2002**), 443(1-3), 95-97
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The present study investigated the effect of the cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist, **SR 141716** (N-piperidino-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-3-pyrazole-carboxamide), on alc. deprivation effect (i.e., the temporary increase in alc. intake after a period of alc. withdrawal) in Sardinian alc.-preferring (sP) rats. As expected, alc.-deprived rats virtually doubled voluntary alc. intake during the first hour of re-access. Acute administration of **SR 141716** (0, 0.3, 1 and 3 mg/kg, i.p.) completely abolished the alc. deprivation effect. These results suggest that the cannabinoid CB1 receptor is part of the neural substrate mediating the alc. deprivation effect and that **SR 141716** may possess anti-relapse properties.

IT **168273-06-1**, **SR 141716**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(blockade by the cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist **SR 141716** of alc. deprivation effect in alc.-preferring rats)
RN 168273-06-1 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxamide, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-N-1-piperidinyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



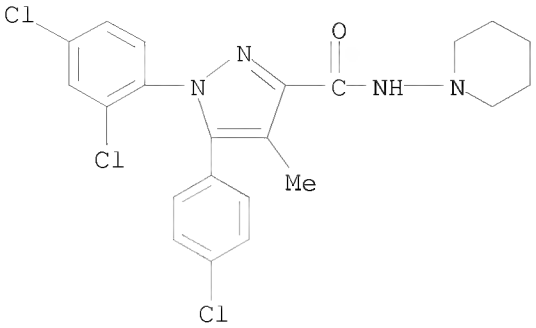
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 46 THERE ARE 46 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (46 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:290653 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:64245
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:13249a,13252a
TITLE: Reduction of voluntary ethanol intake in ethanol-preferring sP rats by the cannabinoid antagonist **SR-141716**
AUTHOR(S): Colombo, Giancarlo; Agabio, Roberta; Fa, Mauro; Guano, Lorenza; Lobina, Carla; Loche, Antonella; Reali, Roberta; Gessa, Gian Luigi
CORPORATE SOURCE: C.N.R. Center Neuropharmacology, University Cagliari, Cagliari, I-09124, Italy
SOURCE: Alcohol and Alcoholism (Oxford) (**1998**), 33(2), 126-130
CODEN: ALALDD; ISSN: 0735-0414
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The present study assessed the efficacy of the cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist, **SR-141716**, in reducing voluntary ethanol intake in selectively bred Sardinian alc.-preferring (sP) rats. Ethanol (10%, volume/volume) and food were available in daily 4 h scheduled access periods; water was present 24 h/day. The acute administration of a 2.5 and a 5 mg/kg dose of **SR-141716** selectively reduced ethanol intake, whereas a 10 mg/kg dose of **SR-141716** reduced to a similar extent both ethanol and food intake. These results suggest that the cannabinoid CB1 receptor is involved in the mediation of the ethanol-reinforcing effects in sP rats.

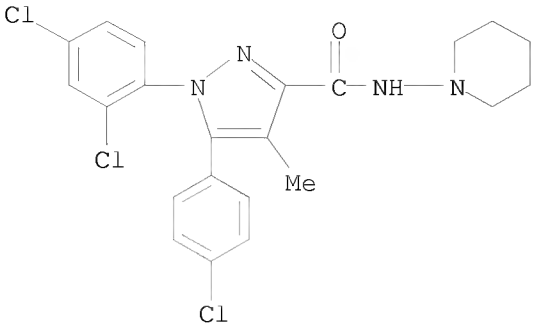
IT **168273-06-1, SR-141716**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(reduction of voluntary ethanol intake in ethanol-preferring sP rats by the cannabinoid antagonist **SR-141716**)

RN 168273-06-1 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxamide, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-N-1-piperidinyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 118 THERE ARE 118 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (118 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:496071 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:185723
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:35857a,35860a
TITLE: Selective inhibition of sucrose and ethanol intake by **SR 141716**, an antagonist of central cannabinoid (CB1) receptors
AUTHOR(S): Arnone, Michele; Maruani, Jeanne; Chaperon, Frederique; Thiebot, Marie-Helene; Poncelet, Martine; Soubrie, Philippe; Le Fur, Gerard
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sanofi Recherche, Route d'Espagne, Toulouse, F-31000, Fr.
SOURCE: Psychopharmacology (Berlin) (**1997**), 132(1), 104-106
CODEN: PSCHDL; ISSN: 0033-3158
PUBLISHER: Springer
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB **SR 141716**, a selective central CB1 cannabinoid receptor antagonist, markedly and selectively reduces sucrose feeding and drinking as well as neuropeptide Y-induced sucrose drinking in rats. **SR 141716** also decreases ethanol consumption in C57BL/6 mice. In contrast, blockade of CB1 receptors only marginally affects regular chow intake or water drinking. The active doses of **SR 141716** (0.3-3 mg/kg) are in the range known to antagonize the characteristic effects induced by cannabinoid receptor agonists. These results suggest for the first time that endogenous cannabinoid systems may modulate the appetitive value of sucrose and ethanol, perhaps by affecting the activity of brain reward systems.
IT **168273-06-1, SR 141716**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cannabinoid antagonist **SR 141716** selective inhibition of sucrose and ethanol intake)
RN 168273-06-1 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxamide, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-N-1-piperidinyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 334 THERE ARE 334 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (335 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:998698 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:279416
TITLE: Antagonists of the CB1 cannabinoid receptor for the treatment of fibrotic diseases of the **liver**
INVENTOR(S): Lotersztajn, Sophie; Mallat, Ariane; Grenard, Pascale; Julien, Boris; Nhieu, Jeanne Tran Van
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale INSERM, Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1574211	A1	20050914	EP 2004-290633	20040309 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
AU 2005218937	A1	20050915	AU 2005-218937	20050308 <--
CA 2557976	A1	20050915	CA 2005-2557976	20050308 <--
WO 2005084652	A2	20050915	WO 2005-EP3285	20050308 <--
WO 2005084652	A3	20051208		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1725223	A2	20061129	EP 2005-733278	20050308
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
CN 1929828	A	20070314	CN 2005-80007516	20050308
BR 2005008560	A	20070814	BR 2005-8560	20050308
JP 2007527893	T	20071004	JP 2007-502312	20050308

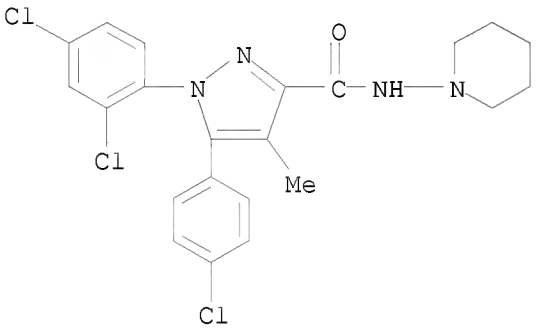
ZA 2006007159	A	20080227	ZA 2006-7159		20060828
MX 2006010287	A	20070214	MX 2006-10287		20060908
IN 2006MN01194	A	20070608	IN 2006-MN1194		20061006
NO 2006004603	A	20061009	NO 2006-4603		20061009
US 20080214449	A1	20080904	US 2007-598736		20070719
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2004-290633	A	20040309
			WO 2005-EP3285	W	20050308

AB The invention relates to the use of antagonists to the CB1 cannabinoid receptor for the preparation of a composition for the treatment of **hepatic** diseases and preferably to the use of **Rimonabant** (N-piperidino-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2, 4-dichloropenyl)-4-methylpyrazole-3-carboxamide). The mRNA for the CB1 receptor is more abundant in cirrhotic **liver** than in healthy **liver**. Mice lacking the CB1 receptor are more resistant to fibrotic change in the **liver**.

IT **168273-06-1, Rimonabant**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antagonists of CB1 cannabinoid receptor for treatment of fibrotic diseases of **liver**)

RN 168273-06-1 CAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxamide, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-N-1-piperidinyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:827720 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:161223

TITLE: The cannabinoid receptor antagonist **SR 141716** prevents acquisition of drinking behavior in alcohol-preferring rats

AUTHOR(S): Serra, Salvatore; Carai, Mauro A. M.; Brunetti, Giuliana; Gomez, Raquel; Melis, Samuele; Vacca, Giovanni; Colombo, Giancarlo; Gessa, Gian Luigi

CORPORATE SOURCE: Neuroscienze S.c.a r.l., Cagliari, I-09123, Italy

SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (**2001**), 430(2-3), 369-371
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

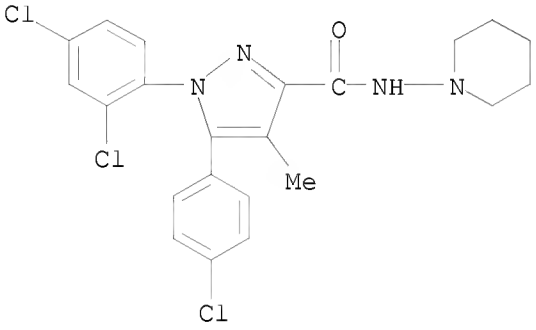
AB The cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist, (N-piperidino-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-3-

pyrazole-carboxamide) (**SR 141716**); (0.3-3 mg/kg, i.p., twice daily for 10 days), prevented the acquisition of alc. drinking behavior in rats genetically selected for alc. preference (Sardinian alc.-preferring (sP) rats), having the free choice between alc. (10%, volume/volume) and water. The results suggest that activation of cannabinoid CB1 receptors is essential for the acquisition of alc. drinking behavior in animals with a genetically determined alc. preference.

IT **168273-06-1, SR 141716**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cannabinoid receptor antagonist **SR 141716** prevents acquisition of drinking behavior in alc.-preferring rats)

RN 168273-06-1 CAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxamide, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-N-1-piperidinyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (43 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:244199 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:40867
TITLE: The motivation for beer in rats: effects of ritanserin, naloxone and **SR 141716**
AUTHOR(S): Gallate, Jason E.; McGregor, Iain S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychology, University of Sydney, Sydney, 2006, Australia
SOURCE: Psychopharmacology (Berlin) (**1999**), 142(3), 302-308
CODEN: PSCHDL; ISSN: 0033-3158
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

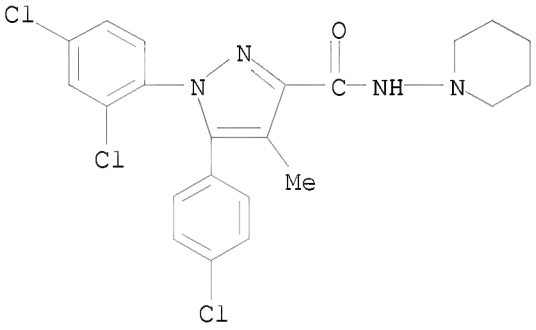
AB Rats were given two weeks of home cage access to either "near-beer" (a beverage that tastes like beer but contains < 0.5% ethanol volume/volume) or near-beer with added ethanol (4.5% volume/volume), which is simply referred to as "beer". The two groups of rats (near-beer and beer) were then trained on a "lick-based progressive ratio paradigm" in operant chambers in which an ever increasing number of licks had to be emitted for each successive fixed unit of near-beer or beer delivered. Break points (the ratio at which responding ceased) for near-beer and beer were approx. equal under baseline conditions. Rats were then tested for the effects of the 5HT2A/2C receptor antagonist ritanserin (0.625, 2.5 or 10 mg/kg), the opioid receptor antagonist naloxone (0.625, 2.5 or 10 mg/kg) or the

cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist **SR 141716** (0.3, 1 or 3 mg/kg). All three drugs caused a dose-dependent reduction of break-points and locomotor activity in both the beer and near-beer groups. However, the effects of **SR 141716** and naloxone, but not ritanserin, on break-points were significantly more pronounced on rats drinking beer compared to those drinking near-beer. There were no such differential effects of any of the drugs on locomotor activity across the two groups. These results suggest that both **SR 141716** and naloxone differentially affect the motivation to consume alc. beverages and may thus have potential as drugs for the treatment of alc. craving.

IT **168273-06-1, SR 141716**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(effects of ritanserin, naloxone and **SR 141716** on the motivation for beer in rats)

RN 168273-06-1 CAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxamide, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-N-1-piperidinyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



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REFERENCE COUNT: 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:328685 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:475837

TITLE: Will the new CB1 cannabinoid receptor antagonist SR-147778 have advantages over **rimonabant**?

AUTHOR(S): Doggrell, Sheila A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Doggrell Biomedical Communications, Auckland, Lynfield, N. Z.

SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs (**2005**), 14(3), 339-342
CODEN: EOIDER; ISSN: 1354-3784

PUBLISHER: Ashley Publications Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

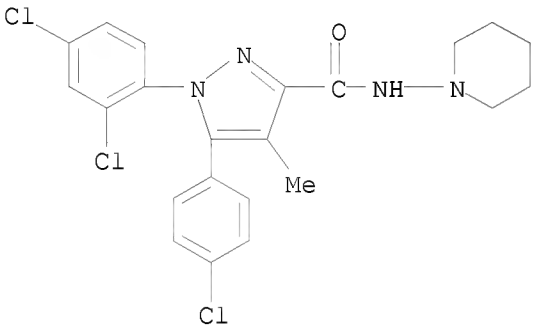
AB Obesity and **alcoholism** are 2 common modern-day diseases. The cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist **rimonabant** is in Phase III clin. trial for the treatment of obesity with preliminary results showing that it decreases appetite and body weight Animal studies have shown that **rimonabant** is effective in the treatment of **alcoholism**. SR-147778 is a new potent and selective CB1 receptor antagonist. In animals, SR-147778 was shown to inhibit CB1 receptor-mediated hypothermia,

analgesia, and slowing of gastro-intestinal transit. In rats trained to drink sucrose, the oral administration of SR-147778 3 mg/kg, before the presentation of sucrose, decreased the consumption of sucrose. SR-147778 3 mg/kg also reduced spontaneous feeding in rats deprived of food and also in non-deprived rats. In Sardinian alc.-preferring (sP) rats, in the alc.-naive state, SR-147778 slowed the development of a preference for alc. In alc.-experienced sP rats SR-147778 (2.5, 5, and 10 mg/kg p.o.) reduced the alc. intake. When alc.-experienced sP rats are deprived of alc. for 15 days, there is a large intake of alc. on reintroduction of alc., and this response was almost abolished by treatment with SR-147778. From the preclin. studies published to date, there is no obvious major point of difference between **rimonabant** and SR-147778, and both are promising agents for the treatment of obesity and **alcoholism** .

IT **168273-06-1, Rimonabant**
RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**rimonabant** and SR-147778 for treatment of obesity and **alcoholism**)

RN 168273-06-1 CAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxamide, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-N-1-piperidinyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (6 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:128830 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:52675

TITLE: Cannabinoid receptor antagonists: A perspective

AUTHOR(S): Carai, Mauro A. M.; Lobina, Carla; Gessa, Gian Luigi; Colombo, Giancarlo

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neuroscience, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy

SOURCE: Drugs for Relapse Prevention of Alcoholism (**2005**), 181-187. Editor(s): Spanagel, R.; Mann, K. F. Birkhaeuser Verlag: Basel, Switz. CODEN: 69GMC3; ISBN: 3-7643-0214-3

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

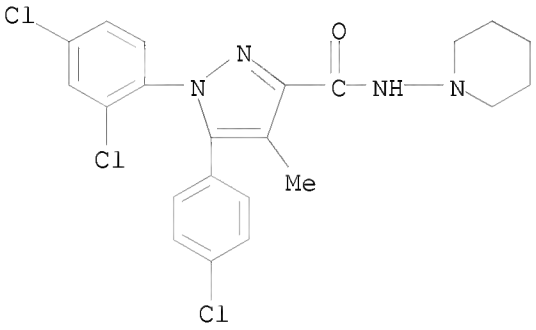
AB A review discusses data on cannabinoid CB1 receptor as one of the multiple receptor systems in the mediation of the behavioral response to alc. It covers the effect of **SR 141716** on relapse-like behavior in alc.-preferring rats and the effect of the combination of

SR 141716 plus naloxone on relapse-like behavior in alc.-preferring rats.

IT **168273-06-1, SR 141716**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cannabinoid receptor antagonist **SR 141716** reduce alc. intake, preference, suppress acquisition of alc. drinking behavior, self-administration of alc. in rat that may model maintenance or active drinking phase of human **alcoholism**)

RN 168273-06-1 CAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxamide, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-N-1-piperidinyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:375228 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:125482

TITLE: **Rimonabant** hydrochloride: Antiobesity drug, aid to smoking cessation, treatment of alcohol dependency, cannabinoid CB1 antagonist

AUTHOR(S): Sorbera, L. A.; Castaner, J.; Silvestre, J. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Prous Science, Barcelona, 08080, Spain

SOURCE: Drugs of the Future (**2005**), 30(2), 128-137
CODEN: DRFUD4; ISSN: 0377-8282

PUBLISHER: Prous Science

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Obese patients are at a higher risk for coronary artery disease, hypertension, hyperlipidemia and diabetes mellitus, among other diseases, and thus their risk of morbidity and mortality increases. Due to the many complex pathophysiol. components which lead to obesity, the disease remains a challenging and significant clin. problem. Cannabinoids acting via cannabinoid receptors stimulate food intake and a particularly attractive antiobesity target is the cannabinoid CB1 receptor, which has also been shown to play a role in reinforcing reward. **Rimonabant** hydrochloride (SR-141716A) is a promising CB1 receptor antagonist that was shown to inhibit motivational and consummatory aspects of feeding, as well as alc. and nicotine intake in animal models. The agent exhibited efficacy in phase III trials as a treatment for obesity and for smoking cessation. Phase II studies are also under way for the treatment of **alcoholism**.

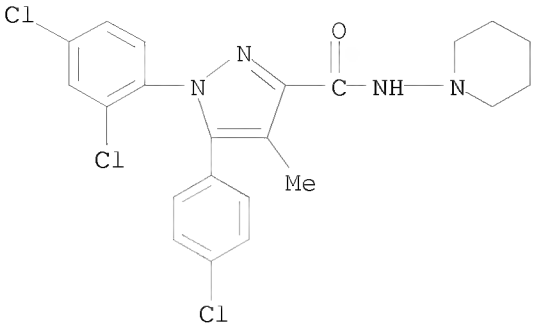
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS

RECORD (16 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 61 THERE ARE 61 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:290835 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:368535
TITLE: Combined low dose treatment with opioid and cannabinoid receptor antagonists synergistically reduces the motivation to consume alcohol in rats
AUTHOR(S): Gallate, Jason E.; Mallet, Paul E.; McGregor, Iain S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Psychology, University of Sydney, Sydney, 2006, Australia
SOURCE: Psychopharmacology (Berlin, Germany) **(2004)**, 173(1-2), 210-216
CODEN: PSCHDL; ISSN: 0033-3158
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Opioid and cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonists reduce the motivation to consume alc. when taken individually but their effectiveness in combination is not yet known. The effects of naloxone/naltrexone and **SR 141716** alone and in combination were examined on beer consumption in rats. In a progressive ratio paradigm rats were trained to lick at a tube for either beer (4.5% ethanol volume/volume) or near-beer (beer containing <0.5% ethanol volume/volume) under a progressive ratio schedule of reinforcement. They were then tested with naloxone (0.3, 0.6 or 1.2 mg/kg IP), **SR 141716** (0.15, 0.3 or 0.6 mg/kg IP) and their combination. In a continuous access paradigm, other rats were given beer or near-beer in their home cages for several weeks and the effects of repeated (4 day) administration of naltrexone (0.3, 0.6 or 1.2 mg/kg), **SR 141716** (0.15, 0.3 or 0.6 mg/kg) and their combination were assessed. In the progressive ratio paradigm **SR 141716**, naloxone and their combination were more effective in reducing the break points for beer rather than near-beer. The two lowest dose combinations produced a synergistic reduction in break points. The highest dose combination reduced break points for both beer and near-beer and effects were more additive than synergistic. In the continuous access paradigm, the low doses of the drugs selectively reduced beer consumption in a synergistic fashion with higher doses having a less selective and more additive effect. The combined, low dose treatment has possible clin. efficacy in treating alc. craving in humans.

IT **168273-06-1, SR 141716**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combined low dose treatment with opioid and cannabinoid receptor antagonists synergistically reduces motivation to consume alc.)
RN 168273-06-1 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxamide, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-N-1-piperidinyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (28 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:525388 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:127924
TITLE: Endocannabinoid system and alcohol addiction: Pharmacological studies
AUTHOR(S): Colombo, Giancarlo; Serra, Salvatore; Vacca, Giovanni; Carai, Mauro A. M.; Gessa, Gian Luigi
CORPORATE SOURCE: C.N.R. Institute of Neuroscience, Cagliari (CA), I-09126, Italy
SOURCE: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior (**2005**), 81(2), 369-380
CODEN: PBBHAU; ISSN: 0091-3057
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. The present paper describes the results of recent pharmacol. studies implicating the cannabinoid CB1 receptor in the neural circuitry regulating alc. consumption and motivation to consume alc. Cannabinoid CB1 receptor agonists have been found to specifically stimulate alc. intake and alc.'s motivational properties in rats. Conversely, the cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist, **SR 141716**, has been reported to specifically suppress acquisition and maintenance of alc. drinking behavior, relapse-like drinking and alc.'s motivational properties in rats. More recent data indicate that opioid receptor antagonists (a) blocked the stimulatory effect of cannabinoids on alc. intake, and (b) synergistically potentiated the suppressing effect of **SR 141716** on alc. intake and alc.'s motivational properties. Consistently, **SR 141716** blocked the stimulatory effect of morphine on alc. intake. These results suggest (a) the existence of a functional link between the cannabinoid and opioid receptor systems in the control of alc. intake and motivation to consume alc., and (b) that novel and potentially effective therapeutic strategies for **alcoholism** may come from the combination of cannabinoid and opioid receptor antagonists.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (37 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 81 THERE ARE 81 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 14 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:905610 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:374739

TITLE: Combination of an aldosterone receptor antagonist and an anti-obesity agent

INVENTOR(S): Gulve, Eric Arthur; McMahon, Ellen Garwitz

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Corporation, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 32 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20040214804	A1	20041028	US 2004-814870	20040401 <--
CA 2521569	A1	20041111	CA 2004-2521569	20040420 <--
WO 2004096132	A2	20041111	WO 2004-US12205	20040420 <--
WO 2004096132	A3	20050609		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1633370	A2	20060315	EP 2004-760297	20040420
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
BR 2004009617	A	20060418	BR 2004-9617	20040420
JP 2006524697	T	20061102	JP 2006-513165	20040420

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

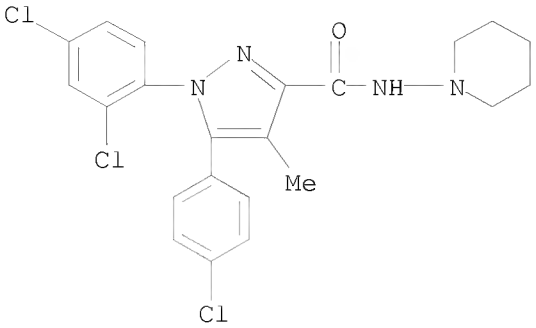
US 2003-465213P	P	20030425
US 2004-814870	A	20040401
WO 2004-US12205	W	20040420

AB A combination therapy comprising a therapeutically-effective amount of an aldosterone receptor antagonist and a therapeutically-effective amount of an anti-obesity agent is described for treatment of circulatory disorders, including cardiovascular disorders such as hypertension, congestive heart failure, **cirrhosis** and ascites. Preferred anti-obesity agents are those compds. having high potency and bioavailability. Preferred aldosterone receptor antagonists are 20-spiroxane steroidal compds. characterized by the presence of a 9α,11α-substituted epoxy moiety.

IT **168273-06-1, SR-141716**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combination of an aldosterone receptor antagonist and an anti-obesity agent for treatment of cardiovascular disorders and combination with third agent)

RN 168273-06-1 CAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxamide, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-N-1-piperidinyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

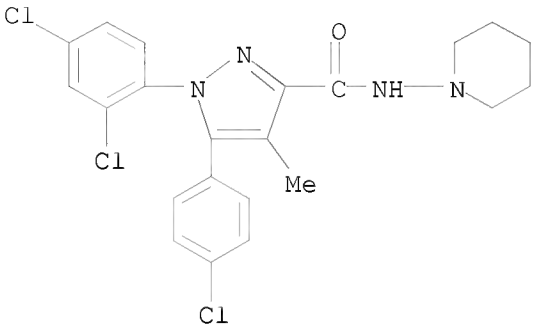
L9 ANSWER 15 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:354726 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:368709
TITLE: Combination therapy using CB1 cannabinoid antagonists with PPARα agonists or other compounds for controlling appetites
INVENTOR(S): Piomelli, Daniele; De Fonseca, Fernando Rodriguez; Fu, Jin; Gaetani, Silvana
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 147 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2004034968	A2	20040429	WO 2003-US25760		20030815 <--
WO 2004034968	A3	20050310			
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
AU 2003296895	A1	20040504	AU 2003-296895		20030815 <--
US 20050101542	A1	20050512	US 2003-642462		20030815 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-405047P	P	20020820
			WO 2003-US25760	W	20030815

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:368709

AB The invention provides methods and pharmaceutical compns. for administering a PPARα agonist [e.g., oleoylethanolamide (OEA)-like agonist, OEA-like compound], an OEA-like appetite reducing compound, or a fatty acid amide hydrolase inhibitor and a CB1 cannabinoid receptor antagonist to a subject in order to reduce the consumption or ingestion of food, ethanol or other appetizing substances as well as in treating appetency disorders related to the excess consumption of food, ethanol, and other appetizing substances. The combination therapy can also be useful for reducing body fat or body weight and modulating lipid metabolism

IT **168273-06-1, Rimonabant**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**SR 141716**; combination therapy using CB1 cannabinoid antagonists with PPARα agonists or other compds. for controlling appetites)
RN 168273-06-1 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxamide, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-N-1-piperidinyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 16 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:24104 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:367538
TITLE: Suppressing effect of the cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist, SR147778, on alcohol intake and motivational properties of alcohol in alcohol-preferring sP rats
AUTHOR(S): Gessa, Gian Luigi; Serra, Salvatore; Vacca, Giovanni; Carai, Mauro A. M.; Colombo, Giancarlo
CORPORATE SOURCE: C.N.R. Institute of Neuroscience, Cagliari, Italy
SOURCE: Alcohol and Alcoholism (Oxford, United Kingdom) (**2005**), 40(1), 46-53
CODEN: ALALDD; ISSN: 0735-0414
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The present study investigated the effect of the newly synthesized cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist, SR147778, on alc. intake and the motivational properties of alc. in selectively bred Sardinian alc.-preferring (sP) rats. In Experiment 1, the repeated administration of SR147778 (0.3-3 mg/kg twice daily, i.p.) specifically suppressed the acquisition of alc. drinking behavior in alc.-naive rats exposed to the two-bottle 'alc. vs water' choice regimen for 24 h/day. In Experiment 2, an acute administration of SR147778 (2.5-10 mg/kg, i.p.) specifically reduced alc. intake in alc.-experienced rats that were given alc. and water under the two-bottle choice regimen in daily sessions of 4 h. In Experiment 3, an acute administration of SR147778 (0.3-3 mg/kg, i.p.) suppressed the 'alc. deprivation effect', i.e. the extra-intake of alc. occurring after a period of alc. abstinence. In Experiment 4, an acute administration of SR147778 (0.3-3 mg/kg, i.p.) specifically suppressed the extinction responding for alc., i.e. the maximal number of lever responses reached in

the absence of alc. in rats trained to lever-press for alc. (measure of the motivational properties of alc.). In Experiment 5, the combination of 3 mg/kg of SR147778 (i.p.) and 0.5 g/kg of alc. (i.p.), a dose comparable with those usually consumed by sP rats in each drinking binge, failed to induce any conditioned taste aversion. Taken together, these results extend to SR147778 the anti-alc. profile of the prototype cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist, **rimonabant** (SR141716), and strengthen the hypothesis that the cannabinoid CB1 receptor is part of the neural substrate mediating alc. intake and the motivational properties of alc.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 44 THERE ARE 44 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (44 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 17 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:534782 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:240090

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:48723a,48726a

TITLE: Requirement for cooperative interaction of interleukin-6 responsive element type 2 and glucocorticoid responsive element in the synergistic activation of mouse metallothionein-I gene by interleukin-6 and glucocorticoid

AUTHOR(S): Kasutani, Keiko; Itoh, Norio; Kanekiyo, Masako; Muto, Norio; Tanaka, Keiichi

CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Osaka University, Osaka, 565-0871, Japan

SOURCE: Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology (**1998**), 151(1), 143-151
CODEN: TXAPA9; ISSN: 0041-008X

PUBLISHER: Academic Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Metallothionein (MT)-inducing activity of interleukin (IL)-6 depends on the presence of glucocorticoid in **hepatic** cells. The synergistic action of IL-6 and glucocorticoid was observed in the transcriptional activation of the mouse MT (mMT)-I gene. We found that **a 281**-bp promoter was sufficient for IL-6 and glucocorticoid stimulation. Our inspection of this region revealed the putative type 1 and 2 IL-6 responsive elements (REs). Functional analyses of these regions were performed using luciferase reporter constructs, and it was observed that the type 2 IL-6RE exerted the major response to the IL-6 signal. The transcriptional factor binding to type 1 IL-6RE, nuclear factor-IL-6, hardly contributed to the activation of the mMT-I promoter by IL-6 and glucocorticoid. A glucocorticoid responsive element (GRE) was also required for the synergistic activation by IL-6 and glucocorticoid. Interestingly, this synergism was not observed when the type 2 IL-6RE and the GRE were kept apart. Therefore, the synergistic activation of the mMT-I gene by IL-6 and glucocorticoid may require not only that signal transducers and activators 3 (Stat3) and the glucocorticoid receptor (GR) bind to their resp. responsive elements, but also that Stat3 and the GR phys. interact with one another. (c) 1998 Academic Press.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (18 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 66 THERE ARE 66 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

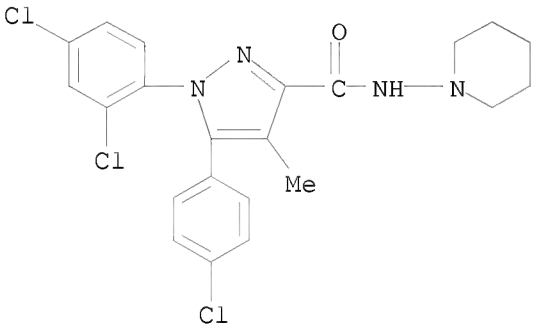
L9 ANSWER 18 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1243071 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:227543

TITLE: Cannabinoids in appetite and obesity

AUTHOR(S): Barth, Francis; Rinaldi-Carmona, Murielle
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sanofi-aventis, Montpellier, 34184/04, Fr.
SOURCE: Cannabinoids as Therapeutics **(2005)**, 219-230. Editor(s): Mechoulam, Raphael. Birkhaeuser Verlag: Basel, Switz.
CODEN: 69HPEJ; ISBN: 978-3-7643-7055-8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. A review discusses the effects of cannabinoids on appetite and obesity. It discusses the mechanism by which the cannabinoid system modulates food intake.
IT **168273-06-1, Rimonabant**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(cannabinoid antagonist **rimonabant** shows anorectic effect and is offers potential treatment for obesity in human)
RN 168273-06-1 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxamide, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-N-1-piperidinyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 59 THERE ARE 59 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 19 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:878939 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:88465
TITLE: The DNA-binding capacity of genetic variants of the bovine STAT5A transcription factor
AUTHOR(S): Flisikowski, Krzysztof; Szymanowska, Malgorzata; Zwierzchowski, Lech
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Genetics and Animal Breeding, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wolka Kosowska, 05-552, Pol.
SOURCE: Cellular & Molecular Biology Letters **(2003)**, 8(3), 831-840
CODEN: CMBLFF; ISSN: 1425-8153
PUBLISHER: University of Wroclaw, Institute of Biochemistry, Dep. of Genetic Biochemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The STATs are a family of transcription factors. STAT5A, previously known as MGF, transduces prolactin signals to the milk protein genes. Here, we describe the detection of nucleotide sequence polymorphism in exon 16 of the bovine STAT5A gene, coding for the SH2 domain. SSCP was found in **a 281**-bp PCR amplified gene fragment, lying between positions 12,525 and 12,806, and encompassing parts of intron 15 and exon

16 of the bovine STAT5A gene (GenBank AJ237937). Three SSCP patterns (genotypes) were identified in a group of 108 animals of different cattle breeds. The DNA sequencing showed that they differed by a CCT deletion at position from 12,549 in intron 15, and a T→C substitution at position 12,743 in exon 16. The latter mutation changes an amino acid sequence in the STAT5A protein - a Val/Ala substitution at position 686. Since T→C substitution creates a new MslI site, genetic variants in the bovine STAT5A gene can be distinguished with RFLP anal. The frequency of alleles T and C varied between the different cattle breeds studied; the CC genotype was the least frequent and the frequency of alleles T and C was 0.842 and 0.158, resp. Proteins were extracted from the cell nuclei of **liver** tissues derived from bulls of different STAT5A genotypes and subjected to EMSA in order to study if the amino acid substitution might change the DNA-binding capacity of STAT5A transcription factor. Statistically significant ($p<0.05$) differences in nuclear protein binding to DNA were observed between genotypes TT and CC; nuclear proteins derived from CC animals always showed less DNA protein complexing than those of TT animals. EMSA competition expts. confirmed that STAT5 transcription factors take part in the formation of the DNA-protein complexes.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 20 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:24105 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:292883

TITLE: Ethanol induces higher BEC in CB1 cannabinoid receptor knockout mice while decreasing ethanol preference

AUTHOR(S): Lallemand, F.; De Witte, P.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Biologie du Comportement, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, 1348, Belg.

SOURCE: Alcohol and Alcoholism (Oxford, United Kingdom) (**2005**), 40(1), 54-62
CODEN: ALALDD; ISSN: 0735-0414

PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Previous studies have shown that CB1 cannabinoid receptors are involved in the behavioral effects induced by chronic EtOH administration in Wistar rats by **SR 141716**, a CB1 cannabinoid receptor antagonist. These studies have now been extended to investigate the effect of acute and chronic alcoholization on blood EtOH concentration (BEC) and EtOH preference in CB1 knockout (-/-) mice. BEC was monitored for a period of 8 h in both CB-/-1 male mice and CB1 male wild-type (+/+) mice, which had received an acute i.p. injection of EtOH in 1, 3 or 5 g/kg doses. EtOH preference was assayed in both groups of male mice in non-forced EtOH administration and forced chronic pulmonary alc. administration for 14 and 39 days, resp. After an acute i.p. EtOH injection of 5 g/kg, CB-/-1 mice showed a significant higher BEC during the EtOH elimination stage than the CB+/+1 mice. However, those in the 1 and 3 g/kg groups showed no significant difference. A 2-3 fold increase in BEC was observed in CB-/-1 mice on days 10 and 11 after commencement of forced chronic pulmonary alcoholization in comparison with CB+/+1 mice, although comparable BEC values were assayed in both groups on day 12. In addition, these CB-/-1 mice showed a significantly lower preference for EtOH than CB+/+1 mice. The studies on CB-/-1 and CB+/+1 mice have clearly confirmed the involvement of CB1 receptor on EtOH induced behavioral effects and also revealed that CB1 receptors may be implicated in EtOH absorption/distribution, particularly after administration of high EtOH

doses.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (9 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 21 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:283005 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:68040
TITLE: Increased motivation for beer in rats following administration of a cannabinoid CB1 receptor agonist
AUTHOR(S): Gallate, Jason E.; Saharov, Tanya; Mallet, Paul E.; McGregor, Iain S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychology, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia
SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (**1999**), 370(3), 233-240
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A series of expts. examined the effects of the cannabinoid CB, receptor agonist CP 55,940 ((-)-cis-3-[2-hydroxy-4-(1,1-di-methylheptyl)phenyl]-trans-4-(3-hydroxypropyl)cyclohexanol) on the motivation to consume beer, near-beer (a beer-like beverage containing < 0.5% ethanol) and sucrose solns. in rats. The expts. employed a 'lick-based progressive ratio paradigm' in which an ever increasing number of licks had to be emitted at a tube for each successive fixed unit of beverage delivered. Break point, the lick requirement at which responding ceased, was used as an index of motivation. In the first experiment, CP 55,940 (10, 30 or 50 μg/kg) caused a dose-dependent increase in break points for beer (containing 4.5% ethanol volume/volume) and for near-beer. The highest (50 μg/kg) dose of CP 55,940 also significantly decreased locomotor activity. In the second experiment, CP 55,940 (10 or 30 μg/kg) dose-dependently increased break points in rats licking for 'light' beer (containing 2.7% ethanol volume/volume) or for a sucrose solution (8.6% w/v) containing the same number of calories as the beer. In the third experiment, the facilitatory effects of CP 55,940 (30 μg/kg) on responding for beer and near-beer were reversed by both the cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist **SR 141716** (N-(piperidin-1-yl)-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-di-chlorophenyl)-4-methyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride) (1.5 mg/kg) and the opioid receptor antagonist naloxone (2.5 mg/kg). Naloxone had a proportionally greater effect on rats licking for beer compared to near-beer, consistent with previous reports of opioid receptor mediation of alc. craving. These results show that cannabinoids modulate the motivation for beer via both cannabinoid CB, receptors and opioid receptors. The similar effect of CP 55,940 on the motivation for beer, near-beer and sucrose suggests that the drug effect may reflect a general stimulatory effect on appetite for palatable beverages, although a more specific effect on the desire for alc. cannot be ruled out.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 123 THERE ARE 123 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (123 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 22 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1292230 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:32261
TITLE: Compounds and methods for treating non-inflammatory pain using PPARα agonists

INVENTOR(S): Piomelli, Daniele; Loverme, Jesse
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 109 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

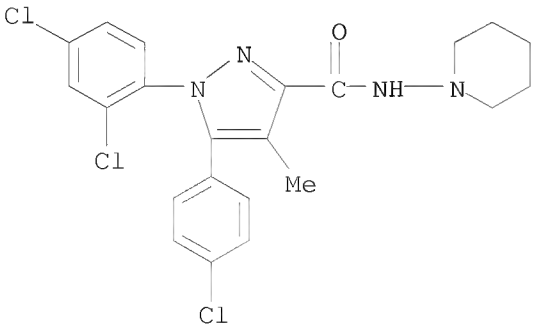
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005115370	A2	20051208	WO 2005-US13858	20050422 <--
WO 2005115370	A3	20070315		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1742626	A2	20070117	EP 2005-779161	20050422
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, LV, MK, YU				
US 20080103209	A1	20080501	US 2007-587100	20071112
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-565196P P	20040423
			WO 2005-US13858 W	20050422

AB Compns. and methods for treating noninflammatory pain, including but not limited to, neuropathic pain by using peroxisome proliferator activated receptor α (PPARα) agonists to treat a subject having such pain are described. The agonists may be used with addnl. therapeutic agents such as an inhibitor of fatty acid amide hydrolase or a cannabinoid CB1 or CB2 cannabinoid receptor agonist.

IT **168273-06-1**
RL: PRPH (Prophetic)
(Compounds and methods for treating non-inflammatory pain using PPARα agonists)

RN 168273-06-1 CAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxamide, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-N-1-piperidinyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 23 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:558404 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:276396
TITLE: Synergistic activation of mouse metallothionein-I gene by interleukin-6 and glucocorticoid
AUTHOR(S): Itoh, Norio; Kasutani, Keiko; Kanekiyo, Masako; Kimura, Tomoki; Muto, Norio; Tanaka, Keiichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Osaka University, Suita, 565, Japan
SOURCE: Metallothionein IV, [International Metallothionein Meeting], 4th, Kansas City, MO, United States, Sept. 17-20, 1997 (**1999**), Meeting Date 1997, 267-272. Editor(s): Klaassen, Curtis D. Birkhaeuser Verlag: Basel, Switz.
CODEN: 69AGU7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB Metallothionein (MT)-inducing activity of interleukin (IL)-6 depends on the presence of glucocorticoid in **hepatic** cells. The synergistic action of IL-6 and glucocorticoid was observed in the transcriptional activation of the mouse MT (mMT)-I gene. **A 281** bp promoter was sufficient for IL-6 and glucocorticoid stimulation. The putative type 1 and 2 IL-6 responsive elements (REs) are present in this region. Functional analyses of these regions were performed, and it was observed that the type 2 IL-6RE exerted the major response to the IL-6 signal. A glucocorticoid responsive element (GRE) was also required for the synergistic activation by IL-6 and glucocorticoid. The type 2 IL-6RE or GRE alone did not show this transcriptional synergism. Interestingly, this synergism was not observed when the type 2 IL-6RE and the GRE were kept apart. Therefore, the synergistic activation of the mMT-I gene by IL-6 and glucocorticoid may require not only binding of signal transducers and activators 3 (Stat3) and the glucocorticoid receptor (GR) to their resp. responsive elements, but also interaction of Stat3 and the GR with one another.
REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 24 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:461397 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:61397
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 71:11319a,11322a
TITLE: Pesticidal thionosalicylanilides and 3-(substituted-phenyl)-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo(or thioxo)-4H-1,3-benzoxazine-4-thiones
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.
SOURCE: Fr., 10 pp.
CODEN: FRXXAK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1522005		19680419	FR 1967-105457	19670505 <--
DE 1568522			DE	

DE 1568577		DE			
DE 1670733		DE			
GB 1164016		GB			
GB 1164017		GB			
US 3898272	19750000	US			<--
US 3966964	19760629	US	1975-549689	19750213	<--
US 3974204	19760000	US			<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		DE		19660506	
		DE		19670227	

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Title compds. I are prepared (A) by reaction of phenols with isothiocyanates in the presence of a Friedel-Crafts catalyst; (B) by hydrolysis of the corresponding 2-oxo-4-thionodihydro-1,3-benzoxazine or the corresponding 1,3-benzoxazine (II), where Z is O or S, with an acid ROH; or (C) by treatment of N-phenylsalicylimide chloride with HSR6, in which R6 is H, an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal or an easily scissionable radical, such as Na2S, CSCl2, Na Et xanthate, or Na thioacetate. The N-phenylsalicylimide chloride is prepared by reaction of the corresponding salicylanilide with SOCl2. II is made (A) by treatment of the corresponding I with a R8(R9)C:Z, where Z is O or S and R8 and R9 are halogen, alkoxy, or alkylthio, such as CSCl2, ClCO2Me or ClCO2Et, or COCl2, in the presence of a base such as Et3N; (B) by treatment of I with oxalyl chloride; or (C) by thionation with P2S5 of the corresponding 2,4-dioxodihydro-1,3-benzoxazine. Thus, to a stirred solution of 14.7 g. N-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,5-dichlorosalicylimide chloride in the min. amount of dioxane to effect solution was added an aqueous saturated solution containing 15.8 g. Na2S, the mixture stirred for 2 more hrs. at room temperature, poured into double its volume of H2O, and acidified with HCl to yield 3,4,5'-tri-chlorothionosalicylanilide (I, R = R1 = R2 = R3 = R4 = H, R5 = 4'-Cl, X = Y = Cl), 142° (ligroine). (Preparation by method C above.) Other I (R = R1 = R2 = H unless otherwise noted) prepared similarly were [R3, R4, R5, X, Y, method of preparation (A, B, or C above), and m.p. given]: -, 2'-Cl, 4'-NO2, H, Cl, C, 148°; 2'-Me, 4'-NO2, 5'-Cl, H, Cl, C, 169°; 2'-Cl, 4'-Cl, 5'-Cl, Cl, Cl, C, 183°; -, 2'-Cl, 4'-NO2, Cl, Cl, C, 160°; 2'-Cl, 4'-NO2, 6'-Cl, Cl, Cl, C, 182°; -, 2'-Cl, 3'-Cl, Cl, Cl, C, 196°; -, 3'-Cl, 5'-Cl, Cl, Cl, C, 131°; -, 2'-Cl, 5'-Cl, Cl, Cl, C, 196°; -, 2'-Cl, 3'-Cl, Br, Br, C, 150°; -, 3'-Cl, 5'-Cl, Br, Br, C, 161°; -, -, 4'-Cl, H, NO2, C, 204°; -, -, 4'-Cl, NO2, H, C, 148°; -, -, 2'-Cl, Cl, Cl, B (II prepared as in C above), 117°; -, 2'-Cl, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, B, 172°; -, -, 4'-OMe, Cl, Cl, B, 140°; -, -, 4'-OEt, Cl, Cl, B, 148°; -, -, 3'-Cl, Cl, Cl, A, 134°; -, 3'-Cl, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, A, 136°; -, -, 4'-Br, Br, Br, A, 132°; -, 3'-Cl, 4'-Me, Cl, Cl, C, 138°; -, 3'-Me, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, C, 127; -, 3'-Me, 4'-Me, Cl, Cl, C, 140°; -, 3'-CF3, 4'-CF3, Cl, Cl, C, 164°; -, -, -, Cl, Cl, C, 136°; -, -, 4'-Cl, Br, Br, C, 157°; -, 2'-Cl, 4'-Cl, Br, Br, C, 158°; -, 3'-Cl, 4'-Cl, Br, Br, C, 159°; 2'-Cl, 4'-Cl, 5'-Cl, Br, Br, C, 178°; 2'-Br, 4'-Br, 6'-Br, Br, Br, C, 173°; 2'-Cl, 4'-Cl, 6'-Cl, Br, Br, C, 168°; 2'-Br, 4'-Br, 6'-Br, Cl, Cl, C, 164°; -, 2'-Me, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, C, 180°; 2'-SMe, 4'-Cl, 5'-Me, Cl, Cl, C, 181°; 2'-SMe, 4'-Cl, 5'-Cl, Cl, Cl, C, 205°; -, -, 3'-CF3, Cl, Cl, C, 121°; -, -, 4'-Br, Br, Cl, C, 154°; -, -, 2'-CF3, Cl, Cl, C, 115°; -, 2'-CF3, 4'-Br, Cl, Cl, C, 1644; -, 3'-CF3, 5'-CF3, Br, Br, C, 155°; -, 3'-Cl, 4'-Cl, NO2, H, C, 149°; 2'-Cl, 4'-Cl, 5'-Cl, NO2, H, C, 191°; -, 2'-Me, 4'-Cl, NO2, H, C, 174°; -, -, 4'-Br, Cl, Cl, C, 164-5°; -, 3'-OH, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, C, [from N-(3-acetoxy-4-chlorophenyl)-3,5-dichlorosalicylimide chloride and K Et xanthate], 168°; -, 2'-Cl, 4'-OH, Cl, Cl, C (as the previous ex.), 160°; -, -, 2'-Cl, Cl, Cl, B (Z = O), 117°; -, 2'-Cl, 4'-Cl,

Cl, Cl B (Z = O), 172°; -, -, 4'-OMe, Cl, Cl, B (Z = O), 140°; -, -, 4'-OEt, Cl, Cl, B (Z = O), 148°; -, 2'-Cl, 5'-Cl, Cl, Cl, B (Z = O), 196°; -, -, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, B (Z = O), 142°; 2'-Cl, 4'-Cl, 5'-Cl, Cl, Cl, B (Z = O), 183°; -, 3'-Cl, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, B (Z = O), 136°; -, 3'-CF3, 5'-CF3, Cl, Cl, B (Z = O), 164°; -, 2'-Me, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, B (Z = O), 180°; -, 3'-CF3, 5'-CF3, Br, Br, B (Z = O), 155°; -, -, 4'-Cl, Br, Br, B (Z = O), 157°; -, -, 4'-Br, Br, Cl, B (Z = O), 154°; -, -, 4'-Br, Br, Br, (R1 = Me), B (Z = O), 144°; -, 3'-Cl, 4'-Cl, Br, Br, (R1 = Me), B (Z = O), 173°; -, -, 3'-CF3, Cl, Cl, B (Z = O), 121°; -, -, 2'-CF3, Cl, Cl, B (Z = O), 115°; -, -, 4'-Br, Cl, Cl, B (Z = O), 164-5°; -, -, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, B (Z = S), 142°; -, 2'-Me, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, B (Z = S), 180°; -, 3'-Cl, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, B (Z = S), 136°; -, -, 4'-Br, Cl, Br, B (Z = S), 154°; -, -, 4'-Br, Br, Br, (R1 = Me), C, 144°; -, 3'-Cl, 4'-Cl, Br, Br, (R1 = Me), C, 173°. Some thionosalicylanilides were treated in the known way with suitable reagents to replace the H on the OH group to obtain the following I (R1 = R2 = H) (R, R3, R4, R5, X, Y, and m.p. given): Ac, -, -, 4-Cl, Cl, Cl, 168°; Ac, -, 2'-Cl, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, 188°; Ac, -, 3'-CF3, 5'-CF3, Cl, Cl, 129°; Ac, -, -, 4'-Br, Br, Cl, 181°; Ac, -, 3'-CF3, 5'-CF3, Br, Br, 139°; Ac, -, 2'-Me, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, 180°; β-Ph-(CH2)2CO, -, -, 4'-Br, Br, Cl, 146°; lauroyl, -, -, 4'-Br, Br, Cl, 100°; pivaloyl, -, -, 4'-Br, Br, Cl, 180°; MeSO2, -, -, 4'-Br, Br, Cl, 206°; EtNHCO, -, -, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, 163° (decomposition); EtNHCO, -, -, 4'-Br, Br, Cl, 165°. To a stirred suspension of 66.4 g. 3,4',5-trichlorothionosalicylanilide in 200 ml. anhydrous PhMe heated to 60-70° was added dropwise 20 g. oxalyl chloride, and the mixture refluxed for 2 more hrs. to yield 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-6,8-dichloro-2-oxo-4-thionodihydro-1,3-benzoxazine (II, R1 = R2 = R3 = R4 = H, R5 = 4'-Cl, X = Y = Cl, Z = O), m.p. 277°. (Preparation by method B described above.) To a stirred suspension of 33.2 g. 3,4,5'-trichlorothiono-salicylanilide in 250 ml. anhydrous PhMe was added 20.2 g. Et3N followed by 11.5 g. CSCl2 in PhMe. The mixture was stirred 20 hrs. at room temperature, heated briefly to boiling, filtered hot, and the filtrate cooled to yield 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-6,8-dichloro-2,4-dithionodihydro-1,3-benzoxazine (II, R1 = R2 = R3 = R4 = H, R5 = X = Y = Cl, Z = S), m. 184°. (Preparation by method A described above.) Other II (R1 = R2 = H unless indicated otherwise) prepared were [R3, R4, X, Y, Z, method (A, B, or C described above), m.p. given]: -, 2'-Cl, 5'-Cl, Cl, Cl, O, B, 211°; -, 3'-Cl, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, O, B, 239°; 2'-Cl, 4'-Cl, 5'-Cl, Cl, Cl, O, B, 203°; -, 3'-CF3, 5'-CF3, Cl, Cl, O, A, 190°; -, 3'-CF3, 5'-CF3, Br, Br, O, A, 210°; -, 2'-Me, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, O, A, 240°; -, -, 4'-Br, Br, Br, O, A, 314°; -, -, 4'-Br, Cl, Br, O, A, 299°; -, -, 4'-Br, Br, Br, (R1 = Me), O, **A**, **281**°; -, 3'-Cl, 4'-Cl, Br, Br, (R1 = Me), O, A, 284°; -, -, 3'-CF3, Cl, Cl, O, A, 215°; -, -, 2'-CF3, Cl, Cl, O, A, 175°; -, -, 4'-Br, Cl, Cl, O, A, 286-276° (sic); -, 2'-Me, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, S, A, 190°; -, 3'-Cl, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, S, A, 180°; -, -, 4'-Br, Cl, Br, S, A, 191°; -, 3'-CF3, 5'-CF3, Cl, Cl, S, A', 152°; -, -, 4'-Br, Cl, Br, O, A, 299°; -, -, 4'-Cl, Cl, Cl, O, A', -. These compds. and their salts are active against internal parasites such as cestodes and trematodes, especially **liver** flukes, such as Fasciola hepatica, pathogenic plant and animal fungi, such as Trichophyton mentagrophytes, Microsporium felineum, Aspergillus niger, and Penicillium commune. They are also useful as molluscicides, bactericides, and nematocides.

L9 ANSWER 25 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:249236 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:154049

TITLE: A specific PCR to differentiate between gE negative vaccine and wildtype bovine herpesvirus type 1 strains
AUTHOR(S): Schynts, F.; Baranowski, E.; Lemaire, M.; Thiry, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: B43bis, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Virology Department, University of Liege, Liege, B-4000, Belg.
SOURCE: Veterinary Microbiology **(1999)**, 66(3), 187-195
CODEN: VMICDQ; ISSN: 0378-1135
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In the context of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) control programs using glycoprotein E (gE) deleted marker vaccines, a PCR assay was developed to allow the genotypic differentiation between wildtype bovine herpesvirus type 1 (BoHV-1) and gE neg. strains. This assay is based on the PCR amplification of **a 281** bp DNA fragment within the gE gene. The specificity of the amplification was confirmed by restriction endonuclease anal. and nucleotide sequencing of the PCR product. Its ability to determine the gE genotype of BoHV-1 strains was demonstrated on isolates coming from 20 exptl. calves infected with four different BoHV-1 strains. This PCR assay may be a useful tool for monitoring the spread of live marker vaccine and the gE genotype of viral field isolates.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (13 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 26 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:982167 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:348597
TITLE: Use of phenylmethimazoles, methimazole derivatives, and tautomeric cyclic thiones for the treatment of autoimmune/inflammatory diseases associated with toll-like receptor overexpression
INVENTOR(S): Kohn, Leonard D.; Harii, Norikazu; Benavides-Peralta, Uruguaysito; Gonzalez-Murguiondo, Mariana; Lewis, Christopher J.; Napolitano, Giorgio; Giuliani, Cesidio; Malgor, Ramiro; Goetz, Douglas J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Interthyr Corporation, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 102 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 912,948.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
US 20060211752	A1	20060921	US 2005-130922	20050517	
US 20050209295	A1	20050922	US 2004-801986	20040316	<--
AU 2004317993	A1	20051013	AU 2004-317993	20040316	<--
CA 2559712	A1	20051013	CA 2004-2559712	20040316	<--
EP 1725230	A1	20061129	EP 2004-821836	20040316	
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR					
JP 2007529510	T	20071025	JP 2007-503869	20040316	
US 20060058365	A1	20060316	US 2004-912948	20040806	
AU 2006247504	A1	20061123	AU 2006-247504	20060511	
CA 2606769	A1	20061123	CA 2006-2606769	20060511	

WO 2006124676 A1 20061123 WO 2006-US18554 20060511
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
EP 1896015 A1 20080312 EP 2006-770302 20060511
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR
JP 2008545651 T 20081218 JP 2008-512377 20060511
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-801986 A2 20040316
US 2004-912948 A2 20040806
WO 2004-US7888 A 20040316
US 2005-130922 A 20050517
WO 2006-US18554 W 20060511

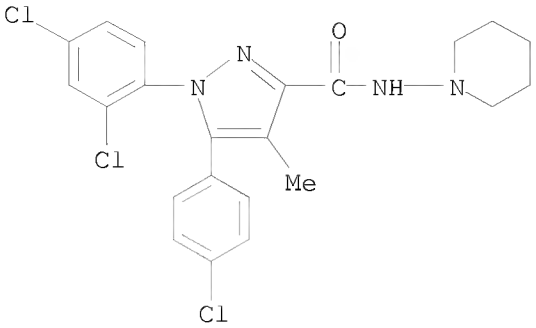
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 145:348597

AB The present invention relates to the treatment of autoimmune and/or inflammatory diseases associated with overexpression of Toll-like receptor 3 (TLR3) as well as Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4) and/or TLR3/TLR4 signaling in nonimmune cells, monocytes, macrophages, and/or dendritic cells in association with related pathologies. This invention also relates to the use of phenylmethimazoles, methimazole derivs., and tautomeric cyclic thiones for the treatment of autoimmune and inflammatory diseases associated with Toll-like receptor 3 (TLR3) as well as Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4) and/or TLR3/TLR4 signaling in nonimmune cells, monocytes, macrophages, and/or dendritic cells in association with related pathologies. This invention also relates to treating a subject having a disease or condition associated with abnormal Toll-like receptor 3 as well as Toll-like receptor 4 and/or TLR3/TLR4 signaling in nonimmune cells, monocytes, macrophages, and/or dendritic cells in association with related pathologies. The present invention also relates to the treatment of autoimmune-inflammatory pathologies and chemokine and cytokine-mediated diseases associated with TLR overexpression and signaling. This invention also relates to pharmaceutical formulations capable of inhibiting the IRF-3/Type 1 IFN/STAT/ISRE/IRF-1 pathway associated with Toll-like receptor overexpression or signaling.

IT **168273-06-1, SR-141716**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(co-treatment with; use of phenylmethimazoles, methimazole derivs., and tautomeric cyclic thiones for treatment of autoimmune/inflammatory diseases associated with toll-like receptor overexpression)

RN 168273-06-1 CAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxamide, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-N-1-piperidinyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

L9 ANSWER 27 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1251516 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:463091
TITLE: Combinations of sympathomimetics and antiepileptics for treating obesity and related disorders
INVENTOR(S): Tam, Peter Y.; Wilson, Leland F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 21pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 764,116.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20080255093	A1	20081016	US 2008-111793	20080429
EP 1825851	A2	20070829	EP 2007-11472	20000614
R: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, AL, LT, LV, MK, RO, SI				
US 20040002462	A1	20040101	US 2003-454368	20030603 <--
US 7056890	B2	20060606		
US 20060234952	A1	20061019	US 2006-385233	20060320
US 20080103179	A1	20080501	US 2007-764116	20070615

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-139022P	P	19990614
US 2000-178563P	P	20000126
US 2000-181265P	P	20000209
US 2000-593555	B2	20000614
US 2003-454368	A2	20030603
US 2006-385233	A2	20060320
US 2006-854756P	P	20061027
US 2007-764116	A2	20070615
EP 2000-939884	A3	20000614

AB The present invention is drawn to combinations of pharmaceutical agents having similar chemical and/or pharmacol. properties, wherein the combinations maximize the therapeutic effect of the drug while minimizing their adverse effects. The methods and compns. of the invention are particularly useful in the treatment of obesity and related conditions which involves treating a subject with a sympathomimetic agent (e.g., phentermine or a phentermine-like drug) or bupropion in combination with an anti-epileptic agent (e.g., topiramate, zonisamide), CB1 antagonists (e.g., **rimonabant**), or a 5HT2C-selective serotonin receptor agonist, (e.g., lorcaserin) for the treatment of obesity and related

conditions. The invention also features kits for use in the practice of these novel therapies.

L9 ANSWER 28 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1234914 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:102228
TITLE: Involvement of the endogenous cannabinoid system in the effects of alcohol in the mesolimbic reward circuit: electrophysiological evidence in vivo
AUTHOR(S): Perra, Simona; Pillolla, Giuliano; Melis, Miriam; Muntoni, Anna Lisa; Gessa, Gian Luigi; Pistis, Marco
CORPORATE SOURCE: B.B. Brodie Department of Neuroscience, University of Cagliari, Monserrato, 09042, USA
SOURCE: Psychopharmacology (Berlin, Germany) (**2005**), 183(3), 368-377
CODEN: PSCHDL; ISSN: 0033-3158
PUBLISHER: Springer GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Rationale: Several lines of evidence indicate that the endogenous cannabinoid system is involved in the pharmacol. and behavioral effects of alc. The mesolimbic dopaminergic (DA) system and the nucleus accumbens (NAc) process rewarding properties of drugs of abuse, including alc. and cannabinoids, whereas endocannabinoids in these regions modulate synaptic function and mediate short- and long-term forms of synaptic plasticity. Objectives: The present study was designed to investigate the contribution of the endogenous cannabinoid system in alc. electrophysiol. effects in the mesolimbic reward circuit. Methods: We utilized extracellular single cell recordings from ventral tegmental area (VTA) DA and NAc neurons in anesthetized rats. DA neurons were antidromically identified as projecting to the shell of NAc, whereas NAc putative medium spiny neurons were identified by their evoked responses to basolateral amygdala (BLA) stimulation. Results: Alc. stimulated firing rate of VTA DA neurons and inhibited BLA-evoked NAc neuron spiking responses. The cannabinoid type-1 receptor (CB1) antagonist **rimonabant** (SR141716A) fully antagonized alc. effect in both regions. In the NAc, either inhibition of the major catabolic enzyme of the endocannabinoid anandamide, the fatty-acid amyd hydrolase, with URB597 or a pretreatment with the CB1 receptor agonist WIN55212-2 significantly depressed alc.-induced effects in the NAc. Conclusions: These results corroborate the notion of the involvement of endocannabinoids and their receptors in the actions of alc. and highlight the endocannabinoid system as a valuable target in the therapy for **alcoholism**.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (15 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 78 THERE ARE 78 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:39:32 ON 11 AUG 2009)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:42:01 ON 11 AUG 2009
L1 343 S CARBOXAMIDE AND METHYLPYRAZOLE
L2 4 S L1 AND CHLOROPHENYL
L3 1 S 168273-06-1

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:44:12 ON 11 AUG 2009

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:44:50 ON 11 AUG 2009

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                SET SMARTSELECT OFF

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:44:51 ON 11 AUG 2009
L5          1101 S L4
L6          1101 S L5 OR RIMONABANT?
                E CIRRHOSIS+ALL/CT
                E HEPATIC+ALL/CT
L7           119 S L6 AND (LIVER OR HEPATIC OR CIRRHOSIS  OR "ALCOHOLIC LIVER DI
L8            28 S L7 AND PD<=2005
L9            28 FOCUS L8 1-
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